THE WALKER EXPEDITION.

HISTORY OF ITS ORIGIN AND PROGRESS.

RUATAN THE FIRST OBJECT.

Defeated by Its Remaining in English Hands.

SUDDEN DESCENT ON HONDURAS. CAPTURE OF TRUXILLO.

A Boving Craise-Stirring Scenes--Interesting Incidents and Casualties.

One of the Filibusters a Great Swimmer.

AN EIGHT MILE SWIM FOR LIFE Be.,

Our Hondaras Correspondence.

BAT OF HONDURAS, July 31, 1860. That General Walker has succeeded in getting under way with another Nicaraguan expedition, thereby avoiding the interruptions made in his late attempts, you are no doubt aware. Perhaps, also, various rumors have been flying about as to the whereabouts of the General himself and his intentions. Where the "man of destiny is may be known, but it is not at all likely that any one knows much of the details of his plans for the future, for he is a rather silent, thoughtful man, and, like a wise er, keeps his intentions to himself.

I propose, in a rough way, to give the HERALD an account m brief of the organization and movements of this last expedition fitted out by General Walker, and which has been denominated by some "the Rustan expedition." ORIGIN OF THE ENTERPRISE—THE BAT ISLANDS DIFFICULTY.

About the middle of March last a gentleman residing on the island of Rustan, and a British subject, visited New Origans and gave notice to individuals there, more particularly and fully to an intimate friend and fol-lower of General Walker, that difficulties of a serious nature were apprehended on the island, and that American immigration was desirable. These anticipated troubles were to grow out of this transfer of the sovereignty of the Bay Islands to the republic of Hondu by Great Britain, according to the terms of the re cent treaty made by those two Powers, and this immigration was in a great measure called for to assist in preserving the liberties and protecting the property of the and the Hondurenos. The gentleman from Rustan above mentioned, although not a delegate regularly appointed yet made his statements and requests at the desire of other prominent residents of the islands. He proposed through General Walker's friend to the General himself (when he should arrive in New Orleans, being then on his way from Louisville), that about fifty or more Amaricans should be induced to proceed to the islands in small partice by the several vessels trading in Rustan fruit. These men were to arrive, and if necessary be collected together on the islands by the 28th of May, the day on which the important transfer was expected to take hab tans, or at least by that portion from which the invitation came. The Ruatan gentleman expressed regret at the absence of General Walker from the city, and made mestion of a desire to confer with him in reference to the most advisable course to be pursued by the islanders in the event of their being subjected to the rule of Hondo-

General Walker arrived in New Orleans early in April. and the above statements were duly reported to him. He immediately took them under consideration, and the result is the present expedition.

One the 20th of April, the first party of emigrants emba ked at New Orleans on board a small schooner bound for Rustan, in accordance with the free invitation extended to them. The party was small, and went out to the islands more for the purpose of preparing the way for others who might be desirous of following. For the purpose of showing the moderate course advised by General Walker, I give the following copy of a letter addressed by him to the gentleman in Rustan already referred to and intended as introductory of the party just mentioned

LETTER FROM GENERAL WALKER-HIS VIGORS OF THE STRIKET, AND ADVICE TO THE RESOURCE OF THE BAY ISLANDS. NEW ORLEANS, April 29, 1860. DEAR SEE-On my arrival here, some days ago,

Frank Str.—On my arrival here, some days ago, Captala Faysaoux spoke to me of the facts he had learned from you during your visit to this place. In view of these facts, I have induced several persons to go to Buatan on the schooner Wm. Abbott, and I shall try to go to there to go to the islands on the small vessels trading between this port and Rustan. My effort shall be to send only such persons as may, by their good character and orderly behavior, and you in the difficulties you expect on

This letter will be delivered to you by Capt. J. S. West, whem I have known for several years under circu-stances of trial and danger. I have continues in his pro-dence and discretion, no less than in his drimness and solution, and I have spoken freely with him in referen-to the events likely to occur at Russian. He will confe with yet and others on the subject you broached to Capt

with yet and others on the subject you broached to Capt. Fayment.

Through reveral channels I hear that the people of the hands are taking of independence. I hope they will not take any steps hastily. From this distance it seems to me they can more speedily and effectually secure their rights by other means than by declaring themselves independent of Honduras. Of course it will require more information than I now possess to determine with proper infollagence the course it might be best for yet to pursue. Much will depend on the process terms of the treaty suit more on the policy the British crown might favor. At present I can morely say that the public opinion of Europe and America justifies a people is decisring independence only after they have enhausted all other remedies. Hence, before any formal set of independence on your part, it would be proper to demand specifies you now cripey. Therefore, you should demand, first, the ratification of all the titles to land you now possess; secondly, that no tax shall be bevied on the islands without the consent of the people residing on them; thirdly, that no tax shall be bevied on the islands without the consent of the people residing on them; thirdly, that no tax shall be bevied on the islands with

the ratification of all the titles to land you now possess, secondly, that no tax shall be beried on the islands without the consent of the people residing on them; thirdly, that so troops shall be quartered on you in time of peace without your consent, fourthly, the use of the English language is the courts and in the public records of the tellad is, fifthly, freedom from forced military service; suchly, the free enjoyment of religious worship according to the dictates of your own conselectors, and larrily, at the laws and custems now prevailing on the labods and remain to force until changed by the people thereof, order to such frame and in such manner as they may catter determine.

A is altegrather improbable that the State of Hondarus will laten to such dynamics or if, in a moment of weakness, she acceded to them. It is still has probable that who would faithfully observe the terms she might be forced to admit. But demands should be made preliminary to any declaims step. They will constitute good grounds for future action. All I desire to say at present is in the way of causion against any rash preceeding. A false step in the outset may joopard all your rights, and the success of all your efforts or the content of the stands. But Captain West can tell you much more than I can write. If deemed advisable, I may go to Rustan within a few weeks. In the moantime, believe us to be your obedict servant.

F. S.—At the last moment Captain West informs me he may not be able to leave on the Abbot. Should be not get off, this will be delivered by Mr. Charles Allen, in

ARRIVAL OF THE PROPERTY AT RUSTAM—HOW THEY FOUND APPAIRS THERS The pioneer party arrived at Rustau on the Sist of April and found the affairs of the Bay Islands in a mixed state, there being no fixed public opinion as to the course to be taken by the people if circumstances should render specify and decisive action necessary. The main cause of this wavering on the part of the mass of the inhabitage seemed to be the want of a strong leading man ong them to hold them together by the pow of his personal influence for the need moment. Perhaps the influence of the authorities, which discouraged any action whatever on the part of the people, had its effect upon some of the loyaliets. The Americans, however, were well received and unnediately made arrangements for their own subsistence, also for other squads of emigrants as they might

During the months of May and June Americans made their appearance in considerable numbers, coming as pas-sengers in a regular way, on the schooners engaged in the fruit trade between Rustan and New Orleans.

THE MATIVES RECOME SERVICEOUS. In the early part of Jupe, no crisis in the island matter, having taken place at the time expected, and the people in consequence feeling somewhat secure, the greater portion of the most ignorant of the community as I the authorities began to manifest much uncasiness at the con-

them, and more constantly arriving. The people, mostly blacks, had a foolish idea that we came among them for the special purpose of taking possession of the island and making slaves of them, and the more intelligent and infuential among them, who were anti-American in feeling, took good care to keep the others warm in this wild notion, although they knew better themselves. The authorities, knowing that many of these emigrants were Nicaraguans, and had taken part in the recent war in that republic, re garded them as "filibusters" and dangerous characters t was even swident that the presiding magistrate, having over fifty black soldiers in gay Zouave uniforms recently from Belize to back him, would take advantage of any act of indiscretion, however trifling, on the part of the emigrants, to give them serious trouble. The Americans kept themselves quietly together about five miles from Port McDonald, their only town, and gave no cause of complaint to any one.

WALKER APPRAISE OF THE SCHENE-THE SELECTIONS CEATE

RULLIAN.

On the 15th of June General Walker, accompanied by

two of his old officers, made his appearance at Port McDonaid, Rustan, a passenger on board of a schooner, and modestly booked as Mr. Williams. The General seemed in excellent health and spirits, with that quiet, mild and gentlemanly manner for which he is distinguished among those who have but seen him, and much

more so among those who enjoy daily intercourse with him. Notwithstanding these qualities, and in unison with them, a cool determination to carry out the objects of this his present expedition, against many obstacles which might appal other men, is visible in his countenance to a close observer. Indeed, his energy was shown upon his arrival, for he began immediate action by removing the men from the Bay Islands altogether.

On the 17th of June another good sized squad of emirant passengers arrived.

CAMP AT COZUMBIL On the 21st of June the entire party, with Gen. Walker n command, left the fruit-bearing hills and dales of Rua tan on a schooner, the vessel being rather small for the embarking party. The general course taken by the yes eel was to the northward, but no intimation was publicly given as to the particular point of her destination. After a brief and pleasant sail, shortly after noon on the 204 of June, the island of Cozumel was reached. The vessel anchored off the south point of the island, upon which some few buts and a flock of goats were the only objects show ing habitation visible. Several hours during the after noon were spent in getting on shore the men, baggage, stores, &c. When the shore was reached we found bu one Indian family residing on the point, and no other in habitants within a distance of ten or twelve miles. Two buts were found vacant, and duly appropriated by the General—one devoted to hospital purposes, (there being about half a dozen on the sick list,) and the other to the shelter of baggage and stores. This being the rainy sea son, frequent and sometimes quite severe showers come down mercilessly upon the heads of the expeditionists. although many succeed in securing cover of the palm laid roof of the provision but. On the day following the panding the greater portion of the men were started out in search of poles, &c., and soon we found their labors to

shelter for the mea. A day or two after landing on the island, as I was pass ing in the neighborhood of the hut used as a storehouse where one would suppose only such articles as pork, beef, flour, &c., were to found, my astonishment may be imagined at the sight of several long boxes, from which, n my presence, numbers of Minic muskets were taken and stacked in order inside the but, thus giving the lone Indian's deserted habitation quite the appearance of barracks. Boxes containing munitions of war also came in view during the progress of the overhauling. Of course my astonishment did not arise from the fact that an expedition of this character should possess arms, but rather that these warlike utensils should make so sudden an ap pearance upon the island; also at where they came from. While domiciled on the island additions were made to the stock of provisions, in the way of turtle meat and eggs goat meat, &c. On the 26th of June another squad of men came to join us, and the schooner conveying them remained at anchor near the shore.

result in the framework of a fine large but, intended as a

DEPARTURE FROM COZUMBL ON A CRUISS-INCIDENT By order of General Walker all the men and the entire property belonging to the expedition were embarked on the schooner above mentioned on the 27th of June. This vessel was chartered by General Walker for one month, or longer if desired by him. She was well filled, cabin, deck and hold, when our whole party and their "traps" were on board. Late in the evening of the same day the vessel got under way, and put to sea on a general southeast course. Again was our destination generally un known, and the men speculated on various points-som the Swan Islands, others Truxille, Omoa, Greytown, &c.

The 1st instant found us at Port Royal, the best and most commodious barbor about Rustan. We not in here for a fresh supply of water and nearly the entire night was devoted to filling our empty casks from a large spring near the above. We also secured about three thousand plant-law for the subsistence department. On the 24 we eft Port Royal and put to sea again.

On the 4th inst. we again arrived at the leland of Core mel, and anchored off the south point, all the men remaining on board. We lay at anchor here until the 7th, when we got under weigh and alowly sailed up along the island to the small town of San Miguel, off which we dropped anchor. This town sprang into existence within the last firem years, and contains about six hundred inhabitants

some very fair looking houses. The courch and alhe's house are particularly well built. The place has rome trade with Havana and Key West in miscellaneous articles. In fact, we found the place so well stocked that we took in a general supply of stores. Early on the morning of the 5th we left San Miguel for the south point this interval, while the feesel was anchored near th shore, the men had an opportunity to land, take exercise, wash their clothing, &c. On board arrangements were made for the manufacture of cartridges, and six or eight men were kept busy at this speciality for several days, until the supply was thought sufficient for immediate or future use. On the 13th last, a schooner from New Or-leans, passing the island on her way to Rentan landed some passengers and a large quantity of storms for the un-

BETTERS TO SAN RESCREE, IN COLUMNIA-PARIC On the morning of Mouday, 16th inst., we arrived in front of the little town of San Miguel again, and found matters greatly changed since our last visit. A man of our party, having remained ashere at the south point strangled over the Island to the town, and made a large story with reference to the wassel and her pussengers Having found out that Mr. Williams was General Wasker they became terrified for the safety of themselves and their leland, and as we neared the town we found a gene drawn up in the place with arms. Men were seen run ping from all parts of the town to the plans, and women and children erosching within the doors of their buts All tooked very warlike. General Walker sent a boat and two officers ashure to ascertain the cause of the oproar and to pacify the frightened populace. This was see done, and in the course of the morning the several authorities came on board and held social intercourse with Gen. Walker for an hour or more. Everything seeme changed in a very short time to our favor, and at five o'clock P. M., as we commenced to get under weigh with the music of the bugle and drum gave us a boune ing revenued. We acknowledged the compliment by 'dipping" our colors, placing our men in the on the sife facing the above, and giving them three hearty chaers

and a "liger." WATCHISO THE CURRENT OF STRATS

Until to day we have been at sea, craising about th Bay of Rouduran, experiencing much rais, and yet en-deavoring to make life at sea in a "jammed" schooner as agreeable as possible. To day we are off the Island of Sepaces, celebrated in historical annuals as the first land righted by Columbus on his fourth royage of discovery westward. We are waiting, with some little anxiety, for a schooner containing reinforcements of men, provisions

and ordinance stores. She is overfine by a week or more. day after day has been named by public rumor for the transfer to Honduras. It is said that the authorities of Honduras are unable to raise force sufficient to receive the islands, and when they will be able to do so it is onpossible to say

Ber or Honornas, August 3, 1900. SPECTRE OF THE SCHOOLSE CLIPTON AT BELIEF.

The schooner we have been so auxiously looking f has been seized by the British authorities at Belline wont there to deliver certain freight for merchants of that place, yet articles of freight in francists for Boatan were detained, and nothing was released except the baggage of the passengers. The vessel is the schooner Clif-ton, McCormick, master; and as Captain McCormick in sended to proceed to the United States with the

lespatch, you probably have full particulars of this outhave acted rather hastily in this matter, and with them selves well clear of it. General Walker's loss in the affair is not large, his freight consisting of a few boxes of war munitions and some stores, which can be dispensed with. It will in no way interrupt him in carrying for ward the expedition. The passengers of the Clifton were conveyed, with their baggage, from Bellse to Rustan in a small vessel, where a chartered achooner took them on board, and is now sailing in company with us. A divi sion has been made, and a portion of our men sent from one schooner to the other, so as to equite the crowd and have all the room possible on each.

ENTHURIASM OF THE FILINGSFREE.

The men are all well fed, and as comfortably fixed on the two vessels as could be expected; yet they are very anxious to get ashore, and if necessary commence the war wherever General Walker shall lead. No doubt from appearances they will soon have something to do that will be fully warm enough for them.

AN EXCITING SORNE -DARING AND NORTH ACT. On the day before yesterday we had an exciting acene, which has been the talk of two days. As we were near the Rustan shore a beat was despatched ashore on business by Gen. Walker. There were five men to pull and steer the boat. On attempting to return to the vessel the boat was capsized by a heavy sea breaking over her, and the men were left clinging to the boat's bottom six or more miles from shore, and little hope of life. They at one time saw our yessel, and signalized her in several ways, but to no effect. One of the men, John J. Shirkey, of Delaware, proposed swimming to the vessel, and giving notice of the condition of his companions, and if possible have them relieved. He started out without clothes, and awam for the schooner. The sea was rather high, and often was he engulfed beneath its waves, yet he exerted himself manfully for the salvation of his companisns, and nobly he succeeded. The first that was seen of him from the schooner was just as breakfast came on, and the cry, 'man overboard !" roused every man on board, all supboal was immediately let down and sent to the swimming man-for he was still some distance from the schooner On being taken aboard Shirkey gave us an account of the affair, stating that he left his companions about eight miles distant, clinging to the boat, which was bottom upward, and that they would continue to make a signal, by waving a shirt, for as long a time as possible. The vessel was immediately put about in the direction from which Shirkey came, and in less than an hour we came upon the boat and the four wrecked men. They had thrown of all their clothes, and had thus been exposed for five hours, without water to drink or food to eat, since the afternoon of the previous day. On being picked up and taken on board they were properly cared for, and were soon full of life and mingling with the general crowd.

During to-day we have been cruising off the island of Barbarat, one of the Bay Islands. The islands are still under the British flag-treaties are nowhere.

Our Truxillo Correspondence Tauxillo, Honduras, August 12, 1860.

THE FILIBUSTRES AT TRUKILLO-PREPARING FOR ACTION. Truxillo. On the evening of the 4th instant the soldiers of Santos Guardiola were securely, as they thought, in 5th, the adopted citizens of Nicaragua from the United States, under their determined leader, were really secure

On the morning of the 4th instant both of our vessels were off the island of Bonacca. Here, to secure concert action, all the men were transferred to the last schoon chartered. As soen as all was well fixed we got under way, steering for the mainland of Hondurss. It was now evident to every man on board that an attack on Truxillo was meditated. It seems that General Walker had waited about two mouths for the authorities of Honduras to carry out their part of the treaty with Great Britain by taking possession of the islands; and now that these an thorities had shown themselves too weak to accept the islands, the General concludes to make a descent upon Truxillo for the benefit of the liberal party of Central America. Towards evening we approached near the harbor of Truxillo, and holding off a little at midnight were within a few miles of the shore. During this time active preparations were going on with us on board; muskets were carefully examined, and the men instructed particularly as to their duties on the coming occasion. Although many of the men had never seen an action, yet all seemed eager for the engagement now before them.

TRET LAND AND ADVANCE-THE ACARM At about two o'clock the men commenced the disem barkation, and it was nearly daylight when all were on shore and fully ready for the march of a couple of miles. This march was on the beach of sinking sand, and did much to exhaust the men even before the fight, as after so long a ship confinement their limbs were hardly in good walking order. But they started on the tramp, and had nardly progressed any distance before the big gun of out an a arm. It was afterwe by a Carib Indian, who saw the boats nearing the shore This notice was given to the sentinel at the main entrance to the fort, and the slarm soon became general. A detachment was sent out from the fort to attack the besieg ing party: and men, women and children, to the number of a thousand or more, filled the plaza, some of the men armed with knives, old drearms, sticks and macheter, all of which articles they seemed to have picked up to run away with, for they made little use of them, and dis, appeared suddenly themselves on the approach of the Americans to that part of the town.

THE POINT AND THE RESULT—THE PLOPUSTERS MAKE THEM-SELVES AT HOME. The detachment sent out fired upon the advance party the Americans without effect, which being returned, the enemy r. tired with the dignity and haste usual with them on occasions like this. They were last seen among some bushes near by, not facing us, and on the move. strong picket on the beach, near the town, was also taken with little firing. The Americans now commenced work in earnest, and marching up the hill to the pisca, in the rear of the fort, met the enemy's full force. and, after an active conflict for a short time, drove the enemy from the place and the fort. On entering the quar ters of the officers and soldiers it was evident from the confusion everywhere seen that their notice of our anproach was very brief, some of the officers leaving half fressed, and neglecting to pick up articles that must be of value to them. Even the prisoners confined in the fort escaped in a borry, by breaking the hinges of the door that led from their prison house, yet leaving the door still locked. This room is now the headquarters, occupied by eneral Walker, Colonel A. F. Rudler, commanting bat tallon, and Mr. Charles Allen, Ald and Secretary to the coers! The quarters of the Custom House ofwere well furnished, and contained tionery, clothing and quite a library of interesting Spanish books. As these quarters are a part the fart, or so near it as to be a part of its strength, a portion of one of our companies is stationed in them. The spartments of the Commandant we use as a hospital, State. The commissary department is well supplied with all processaries, fresh beef, vesi, pork, and poultry, ready for fally issue, and rall provisions reserved in case pocessity. This department is under the supervision of Captule J. S. West. The ordinance department is equal to r wants, large quantities of powder, arms, &c., haring been found on the dispossession of the enemy. The supply of dotting is also considerable. Lieutenant John ly so is Acting Quartermaster and in charge of the

I have a most neglected to mention the result of the fight as regards the killed and wounded. Americans none killed; wounded, three, vis William Hale and Henry Cooper, of New Orleans, not sowerely; Walter Stanley, of Objo, rather serious wound by musket shot in right arm. The enemy's killed and wounded were carled off with them as far as possible consequently a correct estimate is impossible, although we hear from report that the number of killed is considerable. One of the enemy's wounded was brought to our hospital, but died very soon after. It is estimated by rumor that the number of wounded is also quite large.

OMPRESENCE OF THE NATIONAL CARANAS—RESPONSE Many of the people have left their houses and gone to some place of resort they have established a few leagues from town; but some bave remained in town, in full coufidence that General Walker will render to all parties impartial justice. Indeed, the General, since assuming command of the town, has used every exertion possible to protect all private property, and so doubt will continue to do so as long as he remains here. The people in town having property are much afraid of robberies by the country, and those that propose leaving with their goods do so because they fear General Walker cannot beld the town, or will abandon it, and they will soffer for countinacting his rule. That General Walker can bold the place there is no doubt; and he may even dely Guardiola and five hundred men, which is a few hundred more than Guardiola can raise just now, and he needs these in another direction, for report says General Cabanas is after him from San Salvador. We shall most certainly have reinforcements from New Orleans and thereabouts before you receive this, which will lighten our duties somewhat and strengthen the liberal ranks of Central America. A dead country is to be resurrected; who will undertake the work if Americans refuse? It is a work worthy of the age, and many will soon see the greatness of the enterprise in which the band of Americans now here have embarked. One of the most productive regions of the earth left is an uncuitivated state, gold abundant in the bed of every river, so that women spend a few hours in washing enough to sup-port them and their families for weeks, and yet sell it at from \$10 to \$12 per ounce; in fact, there is every inducement about this region for a large emigration. THE HARBOR-CONFLICTING RUMORS-WALKER'S PROCLA-MATION.

Several vessels are in port, and many bave arrived and departed since our advent, and one old skipper says the harbor has not had so lively an appearance for twenty years as it has at present. It is hoped that trade will be the oppressive commercial restrictions so long in opera tion against vessels coming to this port.

An attack from the runaways is expected every night; but we shall be on the lookout for them at all hours. Reports of all kinds reach us as to matters in the interior. We hear at one moment that soldiers are on the way from Comay agua; that Cabanas, the liberalist leader, is active-

ly in the field against his old enemy, Guardiola, &c., &c. When these reports are confirmed we shall believe them, and not before.

The following is a proclamation issued by General Walker for the information and reassurance of the inhabitants of the State, which you may wish to lay before the public.—

the public.—
To TUE PROPLE OF HONDURAS.—
More than five years ago I, with others, was invited to the republic of Nicaragua, and was promised certain rights and privileges on the condition of certain services rendered the State. We performed the services required of us; but the existing authorities of Honduras joined a combination to drive us from Central America. In the course of events the people of the Bay Islands find themselves in nearly the same position the Americans held in Nicaragua in November, 1855. The same policy which led Guardiola to make war on us will induce him to drive the people of the islands from Honduras. A knowledge of this fact has led certain residents of the islands to call on the adopted citizens of Nicaragua for aid in the maintenance of their rights of person and proporty.

aid in the maintenance of their rights of person and pro-porty.

But no sooner had a few adopted citizens of Nicaragua answered this call of the residents of the islands by repairing to Rustan, than the acting au-thorities of Honduras, alarmed for their safety, put obstacies in the way of carrying out the treaty of the 28th of November, 1859. Guardiola delays to receive the is lands because of the presence of a few men he has in-jured, and thus, for party purposes, not only jeopards the territorial interests of Honduras, but thwarts, for the moment, a cardinal object of Central American policy. territorial interests of Henduras, but thwarts, for the moment, a cardinal object of Central American policy. The people of the Bay Islands can be engrafted on your republic only by wise concessions properly made. The existing authorities of Honduras have, by their past acts, given proof that they would not make the requisite concessions. The same policy which Guardiola pursued towards the naturalized Nicaraguans prevents him from pursuing the only course by which Honduras can expect to hold the islands.

the only course by which Honduras can expect to hold the islands.

It becomes, therefore a common object with the naturalized Nicaraguans and with the peopie of the Bay Island, to place in the government of Honduras those who will yield the rights lawfully acquired in the two States. Thus the Nicaraguans will secure a return to their adopted country, and the Bay Islanders will obtain full guarantees from the sovereignty under which they are to be placed by the treaty of the 23th of November, 1869.

To obtain, however, the object at which we aim we do not make war against the people of Honduras, but only against a government which stan is in the way of the interests, not only of Honduras, but of all Central America. The people of Honduras may therefore rely on all the protection they may require for their rights, both of person and property.

TRUKILO, August 7, 1860.

You shall be informed of any crisis in this Central

You shall be informed of any crists in this Central American warfare, which will be serious and of long con-tinuance. Our mail facilities are not the best, but we hope to improve them very soon ourselves.

Newspaper Accounts.

FARTICULARS OF THE CAPTURE OF TRUKILLO, ETC.

From the New Orleans Picayune, August 25 }

The schooner Dewdrop, Captain Terry, arrived at this port this morning, from Ruatan Island the 18th instant. Among the passengers is a gouleman who left Trukillo on the 12th. From him we have full particulars of the capture of that city, and a full narrative of the events up to the latest date.

Walker made his appearance before the town of Trukillo on the 6th of August, at about three or four o'clock in the morning. His whole force numbered 110 mea, all counted. They approached the town in two separate partice. The first was landed some three miles below the city, on the beach, and proceeded towards the town by land. The second was debarked in small boats, and proceeded with Minie muskets, had twenty rounds of cartridge apiece, and were well supplied with everything cise a eccessry.

One informant, who is personally acquainted with near-

with Minie tunners, and were well supplied with everything one cessary.

Our informant, who is personally acquainted with nearly all of them, says they were a fine looking set of men, and showed a confident bearing as they marched up towards the town.

The news of the landing was conveyed to the town and fort by a Carth. The fort was garrisoned by seventy-five to one hundred soldiers, sustained by three or four hundred pairiets (citizens), who were, of course, immediately called to arms to dispute the entrance of the Americans.

There were mounted two twenty four pounders, and martin places, the first two brase, of old

Americans.
There were mounted two twenty four pounders, and some eighteen smaller pieces, the first two brass, of old Spanish manufacture. As the party alvanced, party alvanced, party alvanced, party alvanced, party two larger gms were opened upon them.

When within hair a mile of the fort, the land party the land party and the mathridge, and were

two larger game were opened upon them.

When within haif a mile of the fort, the land party also fell into an ambuscade of the pairiotes, and were fired upon from the "bush," which was gallantly and promptly returned by the Americans in a manner that would have done credit to an old guard.

They were soon scattered and completely routed. The Americans then continued their advance in full dedance of the fort, and the order was given to charge the rampart, which was done in handsome style, and the occupants driven in every direction before them. The firing at this time was sharp, and to give a true description of it, says our informant, would require a person more familiar with the mode of warfare of these people, and one who had not quite so many musket balls to doige as him self. Notwithstanding the burning of so much powder, we took the fort and place with the loss of only four wounded. Their loss, as near as can be ascertained, is twelve killed, and as many more wounded.

The unmes of the Americans wounded were—Wm. Haie, shot in the right eye (be returns on the schooner lew Drop); Walter Stanley had an arm broken. John Cooper was shot in the knee, and —— Bush, a Poissader, was slightly wounded in the eye. They are all deing well, and will soon be able to report for duty.

The people of the town seem to have great confidence in Gen. Walker. Many of the stores are open and doing business as usual; others have left, taking their goods with them—not, as they all allege, on account of their fear of Walker, but of an attack on the town by some band of plunderers and robbers from the interior, who will make this a presence for plundering and sacking the town.

band of princeres are reversely and sacking the town.

The forts at Truxillo are said to be large, commodious and well but, in the best style of Spanish American for tifications, and, defended faithfully by what means Walker has at present at command, cannot be taken by any force that can be brought against him. Besides, the ex sting government of Guardiola is unpopular, while his rival, Cabanas, whose cause Walker has exposed, is everywhere a favorite with the people.

At last accounts Cabanas was on the Pacids shie of the State of Hondural, where he was said to be everywhere favorably received by the people. He is a native of the country, and believed to be of pure Cattlian blood. Guardiola is either a half breed or full blooded initian, lie has the reputation of being very ignorant and brutal, and to have obtained his present domination over the country through fear alone.

As said before, Walker and Cabanas, as the lenders of the liberal party, perfectly understand and sympathize

country through fear alone.

As said before, Walker and Cabanas, as the leaders of the liberal party, perfectly understand and sympathize with each other. It is supported that the plan of operations is this:—

As soon as he shall have assumed his nontion at Trux libo, Walker, leaving a garrison for the fort, will set out with such forces as he may have raised for the interior. Calanas, in the meantime, will march this way to meet him, with such forces as he may have raised for the interior. Calanas, in the meantime, will march this way to meet him, with such forces as he may command. It is believed that the place of meeting will be Comayagus, when a general government will be established, representing both the Spanish American and Contral American forces.

Guardiola, it is believed, will be able to make but a feeble resistance to the combined forces of the two Generals. He has, however, asked the assistance of the reactocarry party of Guatemals and other States of Central America, and it remains to be seen to what extent and efficiency talk assistance will be given. At the same lime, however, it is believed Walker can count upon the sumpathy and assistance of all the liberal party of all the States—in particular of Nichargus.

We have nearly a full list of Walker's mon, which we shall publish as soon as we can perfect it. We take occasion to say, however, that many of them are well known in this city, and have before distinguished themselves under Walker's bunner in Nicaragus. Among those particularly mentioned for their valenche services at the present time is Gen. Redler, of Alabama, whose friends in that scate will be giast to tarn of his success. Major Hoff, of Virgula, and Major Dolan, of New Orleans, are also particonarly mentioned.

At Truxillo Walker had the good fortone also to come into possession, with the forts, of a large number of small arms and a considerable quantity of ammonition, provi-

New ORIGANS, August 31, 1860. The schooler J. A. Taylor has sailed for Russan, with

The brig Creole, from Rusian on the 17th ust , brings Booderas advices of the 15th. Walker was firstfying Truxilla.

on the night of the 15th inst. This had greatly alarmed ts, who were leaving in great numbers for

The schooner Toucey, with later news in regard to the novements of General Walker, is hourly expected. Advices from Honduras state that Walker had raised the old 'ederal Central American flag, and contemplated the regeneration and union of all five of the States, viz: Honduras, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Salvador and Costa

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY, August 31-6 P. M.

The cotton year 1859-60 ends this day; to-morrow the year 1860-1 will begin. A few days will yet elapse before the statistical tables of the year's business are prepared; in the meantime we are able to judge very nearly of the gross results. We presume that the crop will amount to 4,650,000 bales. The total receipts to last published statement were 4.473,000; to this add 27,000 bales for subsequent receipts, and say 150 bales sent overland from Memphis, &c., and not reported to the brokers here, and the aggregate will foot up the number we have stated. The amount of cotton sent overland this year has been much larger than usual. The crop compares as follows with that of

| 1854-5 | 3,527,845 | 1856-7 | 2,929,519 | 1857-8 | 2,113,962 | 1857-8 | 3,851,481 | 1859-50 | 4,650,000

The excess over last year is therefore, in round numbers, 798,500 bales, and 1,536,000 over 1857-8. It is of course impossible to fix an average value upon this enormous amount of cotton. A very large proportion of last year's crop was poor in quality, and so mixed with sand and dirt as to be almost unsaleable to spinners; on the other hand, it is doubtful, judging by the Custom House returns, whether \$50 a bale, which is a common estimate, really represents the whole amount netted by the producers and shippers. At \$50 a bale, the value of last year's crop would be \$232,500,000, which is probably less than the amount actually received.

Nearly the whole of the excess of the crop of 1859-60 has been sent to Europe, and mostly to one port-Liverpool. The consumption of the United States has not increased materially since last year, or for some years past. The figures

are:-COSSUMPTION OF COITON IN UNITED STATES.

115,671
673,584
770,000
452,185
760,218
729,000 It thus appears that, notwithstanding the in-

crease of our population, and the increase of our exports of cotton manufactures to countries beyoud the Cape, we are consuming in our factories very little more of the staple than we did six years ago.

The continent of Europe, excluding France, has

taken less cotton this past year than the year be-

fore. France has taken more. The figures are:-EXPORTS TO GONTSERN OF ECHOPS.

70 France. To Other Poreign
. 574,058
. 409,657
. 480,657
. 284,002
. 450,668
. 284,002
. 565,000
. 565,000

The decrease in the shipments to the "other

ports" does not arise from any falling off in the

consumption of cotton in the European countries, but simply from the fact that Russia and other countries have bought a larger proportion of their supplies at Liverpool instead of here. The great consumer of our cotton, however, is

Great Britain. The following table will show our

exports to England for a series of years:-SHIPMENTS TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Thus the excess of this year's crop over last year's being, as stated above, about 798,000 bales, that excess has been distributed as follows:-

Great Britain has taken 670,745 bales France has taken 144,804 814.052 " tion in this country and on the continent of Europe.

The prospect of the new crop is a matter of great uncertainty at present. Everything depends on the weather during the next ninety days. The average of a large number of estimates which we were permitted to see at Mesers. Neill Bros. is four millions and a quarter but some very well informed parties at New Orleans do not look for a crop of over four millions. and some Southern houses write that it will be still less. The prospect at present, in regard to the market, is rather favorable; private letters from Liverpool speak very hopefully.

The money market is rather quieter to-day, and parties who have been lenders at 7 have not found it so easy as it has been to place their funds on temporary loan. We do not look for any great relaxation in the market, but in the course of a few days money will probably be quite abundant at present rates, which are certainly not high enough to inconvenience fair traders. Paper of iesirable qualițies is still scarce. Some of the leading drawers have raised their

rates on Paris i per cent, and are asking 5.12 for sixty day bills, and 5.10 for short sight; for bills on London 110 a 110; for sixty days, and 110; for short sight. The advance has checked business. and very little has been done for to-morrow's steamers. The specie shipment will probably be small for that reason-say half a million of dollars. The stock market opened with more tone this

morning, and on the first call a fair amount of business was done at an advance of a 2 per cent over the lowest prices of yesterday afternoon. At the lose of the first board, however, the sellers outnumbered the buyers, and for half an hour or so there was almost a panic in the market, and prices gave way & a 1 per cent; in the afternoon there was a slight rally, but the market closed very dull. Very little real stock is changing hands. No

ash stock is pressing on the market; holders see n the increased traffic of the roads and the returnng prosperity of the West substantial reasons for olding their stocks. The sales which are being made are of contract stock; in some cases by parties who bought some time since for the rise, and are frightened and are selling out; in others by the bears. Comparing the prices of yesterday afternoon with those given below, we note a decline of per cent la Central. | in Erie, | in Harlem. I in Harlem preferred, | in Michigan Central, f Michigan Southern, 3 in Panama, 3 in Blinois Central. | in Galena, 4 in Rock Island, 1] in Toledo, 4 in Pacific Mail. The following are the last quota tions of the day:-Virginia 6's, 901 a ¿: Missouri 6's, 81} a j: Canton, 90} a 91: Cumberland Coal preferred, 144 a 154; Pacific Mail, 774 a 78; New York Central, 834 a 4; Erie, 26; a 27; Hudson River, 564 a 57; Harlem, 17 a j: Harlem preferred, 41 a 45; Reading, 45 a 4: Michigan Central, 684 a 4: Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, 19 a 20: do. guaranteed, 43 a 4: Panama, 1254 a 3; Illinois Central, 85; a 4: Galena and Chicago, 76; a 5; Cleveland and Toledo, 44 a j; Chicago and Rook Island, 784 a 4.

The Africa arrived this morning with later dates, Breadstuffs continue to advance: cotton was steady at the late advance; consols lower, on the crop failure and political uncertainties; American seenritles active at better prices. E. F. Satterthwalte

We have had an active market sizes our last in American securities, the demand having become more general in Illinous shares a further advance of 2 per cent has been

established. United States 5 per cent bonds aware offered. New York Central bonds and shares good demand. The shares, at present price, on approaching dividend for past six months, which pected to be 5 per cent. Consols close 92% to money and 93 for account, 6th September.

Messrs. D. Bell, Son & Co. thus notice the

During the past week the market for American stocks has continued to show great firmness. It mand for all descriptions continues, whilst the suppy very limited, prices in New York being generally than in London. The chief business in the railroad ritles is still in the bonds and shares of the Illinois C and New York and Eric railroads, which have for advanced in price.

In relation to State stocks, Messrs. Brothers & Co. remark:-

American stocks without much variation in val-with little business, except in railway bonds. The of State stocks and of colonial securities have show clining tendency for the last few days.

The quotations of August 16 were:-

The quotations of August 16 were:—

Maryland 5's. 92
United States 5's, red. 1574 92
Virginia 5's. 80
Do. 6's. 82
Illinois Central 6's., red. 1875 85
Do. 7's, red. 1875 83
Do. 7's, red. 1875 83
Do. 7's, red. 1875 93
Do. 100 shares, \$30 paid 25
Do. 60, all paid 73
Michigan Central 5's, con. 1860 90
Do. convertible 1869, 8 per cent 32
Do. \$100 shares, \$5, con. 1860 90
Do. (sinking fund) 8 p. c., 1st m. 1882 89
Do. \$100 shares
New York Central 6's (sinking fund), 1886 11
Do. \$100 shares
New York Central 6's (sinking fund), 1876 95
Do. 7 per cent (sinking fund), 1876 94
Do. \$100 shares
New York & Frie 1st mort. 7 per sent, 1597 91
Do. 2d mort., 1862, 7 per cent. 90
Do. 3d mort., 1883, assented. 83
Do. bonds, 1862, 77, 7'5, assented. 51
Do. shares, assented. 24
Panama Railroad, 1st mort. 7 per cent, '65, 101
Do. 2d mort., 7 per cent, 1872 102
Penn. Cent. bonds, 1st mort. 7 per cent. '65, 101
Do. 2d mort., 7 per cent, 1872 102
Penn. Cent. bonds, 1st mort. 7 per cent. '65, 101
Do. 2d mort., 7 per cent, 1872 102
Penn. Cent. bonds, 1st mort. con. 6 p. c. 85
Do. 2d mort., 6 per cent sterling. 92
Do. 35 ohares 56
Philadeiphia & Reading bonds, 6 p. c., 1860. 78
Do. 40 recent. 1870

week ending the 15th of August gives the fol ing results when compared with the pre-

 Public deposites
 £5,956,219
 Increase
 £1,13

 Other deposites
 12,792,334
 Decrease
 1,21

 Rest
 2,529,934
 Increase
 ...
 On the other side of the account:-

The amount of notes in circulation is £21,572, being a decrease of £134,495; and the stock of lion in both departments is £15,547,749, showing decrease of £3,795 when compared with the proding return.

The Mark Lane Express, by this arrival, say The past week has shown little improvement in weather, the nights all being cold, the days cloudy, very heavy fails of rain being experienced on Wedne and Friday nights. But for this some Talavera wh which is now ripe, would have been cut. A good de barley has nearly reached maturity; but the bulk of growing wheat ripens very slowly, and creates more as to the ultimate yield. Very many of the best piece the fens and light land have been sadily knocked ab Much of the hay got up this week has been seriod damaged, and a deal is still out, with very poor chancils being well carried. Folatoes, as might have been a crop as ever was known. Many places that were king fair hast week have been seriously attacked by ease, both in this country and in Ireland. All the plus wheat of foreign countries would so alikely to be required to make up the of this season, though the liberal shipm now on their way from America and Europe may, on rival, produce dull markets. In the country, supplies many districts have been very short, and the averates very little altered, the reduction noted in some califies being about made up in others. The same uncalifies being about made up in others. The same uncalifies being about made up in others. The same uncalifies being about made up in others. The same uncalifies being about made up in others. The same uncalifies being about made up in others. The same uncalifies being about made up in others. The same uncalifies being about made up in others. The same uncalifies being about made up in others. The same uncalifies being about made up in others. The same uncalifies being about made up in others. The same uncalifies being about made up in others. The same uncalifies being about made up in others. The same uncalifies being about made up in others. The same uncalifies being about made up in others. The same uncalifies being about made up in others. The same uncalifies being about made up in others. The same uncalifies being about made up in others. The The Mark Lane Express, by this arrival, say

The following table shows the condition of

banks in the four leading cities:-\$2,300,301 \$210,851 560,410 838, The Chicago Press of the 29th says the receip and shipments of flour and grain during the pa

week were as follows:-Flour, bbis Wheat, bushels. Corn

Reducing the flour to wheat the total receipts of graduring the past week amount to 1 410,210 bushels, again 855,954 bushels during the corresponding week in 134 The total receipts and shipments of flour and grain ain the 1st of January last, compared with 1859, are as f.

A meeting of holders of the second mortgag of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad Con pany (representing at least one million five has dred thousand dollars) was held yesterday after noon, at the office of Mr. E. T. H. Gibson. To Hon. Russell Sage, of Troy, N. Y., was called to the chair, and Albert G. Hemenway, of New York meeting, as stated by Mr. J. G. Richardson-

be taken about the overdue compons of interest. After a free interchange of opinion, it was moved

epresentative of a large foreign interest in the

ends-was to consult as to the proper course to

and carried:—

Whereas, an amicable arrangement with the stock-holders is preferable to a resort to legal proceedings, and as it is not desired by this meeting to adopt any measure that would deprive the stockholders of their interest in the property of the company or of a voice in the management of its alksirs—

Resolved, That an appeal be made to the stockholders to choose, at the election to be field in fotober next, such directors as will give to representatives of the according bondholders a controlling inducence in the management of the affairs of the company for the coming year, and that Mr. Hakely Wilsen, of the firm of Messes E. Mister, and Mr. Hector Morrison, of Messes E. Whitchouse, Son & Morrison, archive by appointed a committee to take proper measures to carry out this resolution, by preparing a list of directors, subject to the restituation of a future meeting of bond-holders, to be called by them at as carry a date as practicable, and submitting the same in due sesson to the action able, and submitting the same in due sesson to the action.

The Cincinnati Gasette of the 29th says: -The Chichman Cossess of the 20th says:

Money is generally in good supply, and, with a mode, rate demand, acceptable paper is readily placed at 10 a 12 per cent, test class names going at the major digree. In some cases loans are notatived at 8 a 2 per pert, but these are example in the point of the volume of business in produce flowing is this direction has denies and within the fact week, and there have consequently be at lower cable in a the interrupt of correction that were

these are shorptions in the general rate. The volume of business in produce flowing is this direction has disfinited with the fact week, and there have consequently but fewer calledre a the steeler for currency that were previously supplied on This failing of in the wate of predicts draiter, and increased receipts through dry guests and growny he are affect a full supply for local purposes. The seeming indications, a fortunght ago, of a realist of electrone, are not now observable. The supply increased with the demand, so it will be through the eract. With a country full of produce and a gross demand, for an and domestic at satisfactory prices, eachange must rule leve and while he later it keep down by such healthy sold legitimate movement, bank notes well be multiplied to a sufficient extent to meet any demand that may exist. As for shakowed in our last report, exchange advanced to day to a precipinal buying and it recentum selling for New Yors and Philadelphia, and 30 precipinal buying and the precipinal buying and applies balances are now pretty low, but the demand, in the aggregate, is only moderate, and New York agont may be expected noon to get into the rising scale again.

Mr. Arthur, the General Superintendent of the Blistois Central, is now in town. He says that the shipments of flour from as far north as Minnesota will commence at a very early day, and in large grantities, for New Ocleans and other Southern